

SCHEDULE FOR THIS PAGE

ON TUESDAYS:

News of Recent Science.
Amateur Photographic Points.
Notes For the Cyclers.

ON WEDNESDAYS:

Woman and Her World,
Of the Latest in Drama
News of Music and Musicians

ON THURSDAYS:

Notice of the Latest Inventions
Pertinent Religious Comments
Latest of Good Literature

ON FRIDAYS:

News of the Farm
Notes of the Labor World
Topics of Domestic Circle

ON SATURDAYS:

Points of Modern Hygiene
Of Horses and Horsemen
Latest of Fashion Hints

AMUSEMENTS.

Crawford Grand

E. L. Hartling, Manager

One Night, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Aiden Benedict and

Miss Olive West

Supported by a Company of Superior

Excellence in

Aiden Benedict's

FABIO ROMANI

A Romantic Melodrama of Surpassing
Excellence, in the Eighth Year of its
Continuing Successful Performance.

Miss Grace

Hunter

In Her Great

FIRE, STEREOPTICON AND SPAN-

ISH DANCES.

Prices: 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

The Baby's

Photograph



The dear little one is the sunshine of the home. What means have you of preserving the memory of the most delightful period of its life? A good photograph would help you to remember and cherish these happy days. Anybody can afford it at the price we make on strictly first-class work.

Genuine Platino or Steel Finish, \$2.50

dozen.

Best Enamelled or Glossy Finish, \$1.50

dozen.

Baldwin Studio,

118 E. Douglas Avenue.

Best Hunting and Fishing

Found on the Colorado Midland railroad.

Rates are very low to all points. Write for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. BAILEY, D. P. A.,

Denver, Colo.

Remnant sale of Picture Frame Mount-

ings at Martin's Art Store. 15-17

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS

by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their

CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with

PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE

CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS

ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC and is

the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold

by druggists in every part of the world.

Do send and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's

Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Get your pictures framed cheap. Sale

of remnants at Martin's Art Store. 15-17

The finest Costumes and Masque

Faces in the city at 243 North Market. 15-17

Exchange Stables,

Exchange Stables at Orlando and

Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying

passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Travel-

ing men's patronage solicited.

SHIVELY, VAN DYKE & SHIVELY.

Time extended 60 days on all tickets is-

sued by Baldwin, Photographer, 118 E.

Douglas Ave. 15-17

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want the best medicine that can

be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only

give quick relief, but effect a permanent

cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the

lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counter-

act any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and

safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the

only medicine in use that meets all of

these requirements. This remedy is fa-

mous for its cures of bad colds through-

out the United States and in many foreign

countries. It has many rivals, but for the

speedy and permanent cure of bad colds,

stands without a peer and its splendid

qualities are everywhere admitted and

praised. For sale by Druggists.

GOING TO KANSAS CITY?

WHAT'S THE USE

in losing an entire evening? You can

spend the evening with your friends at

home and take the Rock Island train at

11:30 p. m., reaching Kansas City 7:15

a. m. Pullman Sleeper and Chair Car

Amateur Photographic Points

"OF MOONLIGHT" EFFECTS.

The so-called "moonlight" effect is a photographic deception in almost every case. To secure this effect select a view with the sun almost in front of the camera, but itself hidden or partly obscured by clouds, and preferably a day when the sky is full of well defined and well broken up cloud masses. Then expose for about the usual time for the view in question and develop with a developer containing only a quarter of a grain of pyro to the ounce, until the details are just out. Wash the developer and apply a fresh one, with four grains of pyro and four grains of bromide to the ounce, until the high lights have attained the requisite density. Another method which frequently gives good results is, still with the sun in front, and preferably shining strongly, to give a very short shutter exposure and develop strongly. This gives brilliant lighting and dense masses of shadow.

SQUEEZING ON GLASS.

Many amateurs are troubled by having their prints adhere very firmly to the glasses to which they have been squeezed for glossing. In some cases this is caused by putting them on the side of the glass which was not prepared for them. To remedy this point a large B with Brunswick black on the back of the glass. This will ensure the same side always being used. Pieces of paper put on for this purpose are often washed off. To clean the glass thoroughly, take a few drops of solution made by dissolving 20 grains spermaceti wax in five ounces of benzene, and rub it all over the glass with a piece of paper until the surface is polished. Repeat this every time the glass is used.

COLORING DEVELOPER.

The following formula is recommended by the Photo Kronik for an absolutely colorless developer. This is particularly of advantage to chloro-bromide of silver plates, which accept color very easily from the developer:

No. 1.
Hydroquinone..... 5 grams
Metabisulphite of potassium..... 5 grams
Bromide of potassium..... 0.3 gram
Water..... 60 cubic centimeters

No. 2.
Caustic soda..... 13 grams
Water..... 60 cubic centimeters

Mix 60 cubic centimeters of No. 1 with 20 cubic centimeters of No. 2. This developer will remain colorless for days.

IMITATING OIL PAINTINGS.

A method which is pretty widely used in this country for producing a grain on photographs resembling that on oil paintings, consists in stretching a piece of painter's canvas of the necessary size smoothly on the frame and then focussing the camera with which the photograph is to be taken later sharply on it. Give a short exposure of the plate on the canvas, then use it for taking the portrait. In this way two exposures are made on the one plate, and on development the grain of the canvas will show itself. Another method for getting the desired effect is to first make a bromide print from the negative and cover it completely with a thick paste made of white oil paint, following slightly the contour of the picture with the brush. In this way all that remains of the picture is a white surface in which the brush lines show to some extent the form of the original. From this white surface make, by an oblique lighting, a negative of the same size, and print from it slightly on a print which has already been made from the original negative. By this method highly interesting and artistic effects can be obtained.

FIXING PRINTS FOR PERMANENCY.

Signor A. Corai, in the Bulletin of the Italian Photographic Society, lays down the following rules for those who wish to secure permanent pictures:

1. The prints should be fixed in a fresh 10 per cent. solution of hypo, in a subdued light, care being taken that fixation is complete.
2. They must then be transferred to a second bath of hypo, exactly similar to the first, and left there for a similar period.
3. They must then be washed in water for not less than ten minutes, and not more than twenty minutes.

The two failings against which Signor Corai especially warns his readers are "a noxious economy of hypo and prolonged washing." The motto should be: "Fix well and wash; not fix and wash well."

HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

Beginners in photography are often inclined to be down hearted because they cannot make arrangements for a sink which the brush lines show to some extent the form of the original. From this white surface make, by an oblique lighting, a negative of the same size, and print from it slightly on a print which has already been made from the original negative. By this method highly interesting and artistic effects can be obtained.

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Professor John H. Hallerman,

who from 1888 to 1889 was principal of the

department of observation of the state

normal school at Westfield, Mass., is

dead at Marietta, Pa., aged 65 years.

At the close of play yesterday in the

cricket match at Adelaide, Australia,

between the Australian eleven and the

visiting English eleven, the former had

scored 552 runs for nine wickets down.

News of Recent Science

EXPLANATION OF ECHOES.

On the subject of echoes Elchoa Gray in the Chicago Times-Herald writes: If it were possible to know the relations of all the reflecting surfaces of the storm clouds to each other, the innumerable differences of distance and form, it would still be impossible to analyze all the complicated motions and counter motions of air waves that have been set up by a single lightning discharge. The sensation produced in the brain of the hearer is just a complex as the mechanical conditions are in the outer world. The sensation, as a whole, he feels and understands. It is simply the effect of the first great sound wave caused by the lightning discharge echoing and re-echoing from cloud to cloud till it has spent its force in the countless resistances which it meets within its pathway.

When I was a child I grew up among the hills of southern Ohio. I would never get off to a certain spot among the hills to have a "scrap" with another "naughty" boy, who lived or seemed to live, away up among the hills, a long way off. In my childish imaginings I could see him hiding behind some crag or hillock and only showing his head long enough to throw back in perfect mimicry my own words with the most unwearied promptness. There were more than one of these spirits in fact, a whole family of them. They seemed to be brothers, for they all spoke with the same quality of voice. One, however, had to be spoken to from a different point of view. The only difference seemed to be that one of them was very prompt and loud in his mimicry, almost catching the words out of my mouth before they were spoken, while another was more deliberate and seemed to take time to consider before sending back his saucy message, and when it did come it was not spoken in so loud a voice as the first boy seemed to have.

When I grew older I learned something of the laws of sound, and then I understood why I never could call my imaginary boys from their hiding places. I learned that all this mimicry was simply a reflection of my own voice, and that the quick, loud voice came from the reflecting surface of a hill near by and that the one slower to respond and not so loud was a reflection from a hill a greater distance from me. I learned this lesson. If you say nothing your words cannot be thrown back to you. Or, as the Arab proverb has it: "Of thy unspoken words be master of these."

I once stood in the base of the dome of St. Paul's, London. I stood with my face to the wall while a friend stood with his back to me on the opposite side of the dome, also facing the wall. In this position we could converse with ease in a whisper. This was caused by a series of sound reflections that passed around each inner half of the dome and met exactly opposite to the point where the speaker stood. The sound was concentrated where the listener stood somewhat in the same manner as though spoken through a speaking tube. In one of the large dome shaped rooms at the capitol at Washington there are two points on the floor where two persons may stand and converse with ease, in a very low voice, though some distance apart. If one person moves a few inches out of position the conversation cannot be heard. The ceiling in some way makes two focal points the same as two parabolic mirrors will for light or radiant heat as well as for sound. In fact, the flight of sound is governed by the same laws as that of light in almost, if not quite, all respects. It is reflected, refracted and condensed, and dispersed, in the same manner as light. It may be distorted by this law of reflection till there is no resemblance between the original sound, as it would seem to one who was near by its source, and as it would seem to one who was at a considerable distance, and so situated as to get reflections of the original from any points differing not only in distance, but in the character of the respective reflecting surfaces. Almost everywhere there are mirrors or lenses in one of these curious mirrors so made as to produce a distorted image of whatever is reflected. By keeping this in mind you can get a mental picture of what takes place when sound is distorted.

A minister once told me an amusing story of how a young man was called to preach by one of these distorted sounds. He did not feel sure of his call, so he submitted his case to what he thought would be a crucial test. He lived in a country of high hills and sinuous valleys. He took himself to the fields, far away from human habitation, and here he prayed that if the Lord wanted him to preach He would give him an audible sign of no uncertain sound. His prayer was answered in the affirmative almost as soon as uttered. A sudden peal of thunder and astounding way. There came to his ears a most unearthly sound, unlike anything that had ever come within his experience, and he went home with a clear conviction respecting his duty as a future minister of the gospel. Upon investigation it was found that over in one of the valleys there was quietly grazing one of those long eared, fat, woolly animals known as wild geese. Just as the young man uttered his prayer the animal—whether in answer to the prayer or not, no one knows—spoke to the hills as only such animals can. The hills played tonally with his voice. It bounded and rebounded from rock to crag and crag to peak and from a thousand other reflecting surfaces until the voice—not only at its best but in a most pronounced way—was repeated in a thousand hideous combinations of all that was unwelcome all that was unmeaning and all that was horrible, by the time it reached the ear of the young seeker of a sign.

Do you read the Weekly Eagle? It's

only 50 cents per year.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by Cuticura. Soak the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

EVERY HUMOR

Soak in Cuticura throughout the world. Purges Dandruff, Itch, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, etc. It is the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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Notes For the Cyclers

APPEARANCE OF A WHEEL.

A wheel's appearance depends largely on the care that is taken of the nickel and enamel, and the enamel is the more susceptible to damage. This is especially true after a muddy ride. The mud should be taken off the enameled parts before it is dry. But if dry it should never be knocked off but loosened by applying benzine or kerosene with a piece of cloth. The result will be clean enamel, while if the mud is knocked off marks will remain, which can never be removed except by applying a new coat of enamel.

TIGHTENING THE CHAIN.

The alternate tightening and slackening of the chains has bothered many riders, who have not been able to assign a cause for it. One of the reasons is that the pitch of the chain becomes increased through the wear in the joints, and consequently the links do not fit comfortably into the spaces between the teeth. The blocks come in contact with the upper part of the teeth instead of with their base and do not always slip down into their right position, so that the working of the chain becomes irregular.

RIDING OVER BUMPS.

A veteran cyclist gives the following tips regarding wet weather riding. Never ride fast over wet places; your wheel may slip from under you, causing a bad fall, especially if you turn and lean at all. Go slowly when the road is rough, particularly on block pavements. Sharp joints will injure the best bicycle made; may cause an important nut to loosen, break a taut spoke of high metal, or put the wheel out of true; and when going at a reduced speed in such places it is well to ease the strain by putting as much weight as possible on the pedals by using the saddle. Always rise from the saddle in crossing car tracks for the same reason.

CONFUSION OF PRICES.

Troubles of would-be purchasers of wheels this year will begin when they will find wheels ranging in price from \$25 to \$100, each one of which will be represented as "high grade" machines. The demand for lower prices is responsible for the probable reduction in the price of next season's models. It is thought that no matter how the prices shift a wheel sufficient for the requirements of an ordinary rider can be bought for \$50.

NEW ENGLISH CYCLES.

England threatens to shake the bicycle trade with a wheel constructed without brazing—that is, one with the many joints joined by means of pins, etc. The idea, which originated on the other side, has met with much favor there and is beginning to make itself felt here. No particular improvement is apparent from such complicated ideas, and it only goes to show what a bewildering variety of machines can be expected in the next few years.

QUESTION OF PRICE.

Many dealers fear that the days of the \$100 and upward wheels are few, and that no departure, no matter how radical, will ever bring the bicycle business back to its old days, when prices were simply asked and were received. The style or make of a wheel these days cut very little figure, and the question of purchasers is quickly revolving to the question: "How much?"

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

A Buffalo manufacturer has placed an improved wheel truing machine on the market. It can be adjusted to true wheels on varying diameters from 24 to 30 inches and it is claimed that one operator can true up from 150 to 250 wheels a day. If so this will be of great benefit to repairers.

In the Paris cycle exhibition there is a foot warming pedal. The pedal is a sort of box, in which are inserted two small pieces of heated metal, which heat the feet of the rider. It is claimed for it that it will burn four hours, and keep the feet of the slowest rider comfortable.

Bike makers are giving some attention to the idea of giving increased rigidity to tandems, and it is expected the frames will be much better stayed than in former years. Tubing will doubtless be arranged to stand the strain in order to facilitate comfortable riding when riders are of different sizes and weights.

Great Britain seems far ahead of us in point of bicycle industry. Added to the different alleged improvements of brassless wheels, gearing mechanism, handlebars and brakes, comes the patent of a Birmingham manufacturer, that of solid felt handles. They are advertised through the bicycle press as the most perfect handles made. Cork handles have come up to all requirements here.

It has all along been conceded that soft tires are comfortable and hat tires fast. Just how soft or how hard they should be has been and is a matter of personal choice. Tests have been made, however, which are claimed to indicate that the proper air pressure is 27½ pounds. At this pressure the tires resist the limit of their resiliency and nothing is gained when greater pressure is added.

COMMERCIAL MEN ARE HEARD

On the Anti Scalping Bill, by the

Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on interstate commerce this morning at 10:45 o'clock resumed its hearing on the anti-scalping bill. Pending the resumption of the testimony of George W. McKenzie, of Chicago, a statement was submitted to the committee by Bert W. Lyon, editor of the Commercial Traveler, of St. Louis.

Mr. Lyon said that P. J. Feely of Chicago and P. E. Dow of New York did not represent the 50,000 traveling salesmen of this country. While he did not desire to be understood as claiming to represent all of the commercial travelers of the country, he was absolutely satisfied that the great majority of the travelers were in favor of the pending bill. He thought it was absurd to suppose, as Messrs. Dow and Feely would have the committee to suppose, that the hundreds of thousands of commercial travelers could not make arrangements with the railroads as favorable to them as the few thousand ticket brokers could make for them.

If it was not for the severe restrictions placed by the railroads upon local rates, made necessary by the business of the ticket brokers, it would be possible for commercial travelers to make better arrangements for their transportation than they are now able to make. Mr. Lyon held that as a business proposition the railroads could afford to sell transportation in large quantities at a lower rate than



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

they could sell smaller quantities. He held therefore that the commercial traveler, who was on the railroads practically all the time, was entitled to lower rates than the person who traveled only occasionally, and then a short distance.

Mr. McKenzie, the Chicago ticket broker, then resumed his testimony. He presented affidavits from various ticket brokers in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Louisville and other cities, setting forth that they had purchased tickets directly from the authorized agents of railroads, in some cases receiving commissions thereon.

In response to inquiries by Senator Culbourn, Mr. McKenzie named among the lines with which he had done business in Chicago, the Big Four, the Chicago and Great Western, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Alton, the Union Pacific, the Monon Route, the Wisconsin Central, the Canadian Pacific and the Rock Island.

He was unable to afford the committee the details and particulars concerning the business done with those lines. Senator Elkins inquired what the annual volume of Mr. McKenzie's business was, and he replied that last year it aggregated \$690,000.

"No wonder you are making a fight against this bill," said Senator Elkins. The questioning of Mr. McKenzie brought out the statement that the bulk of his business was done over the weak lines. He said that he could do little business with the Canadian Pacific, because a law of Canada prohibited brokerage in railroad tickets within the limits of the Dominion.

Mr. McKenzie did not say that he himself received commissions from the railroads for the sale of tickets, but he presented statements from other brokers that they had been paid commissions from various railroads.

Examine goods you buy before they are wrapped up. Then you run less risk of getting imitations instead of what you need.

NO AMERICAN NEED APPLY

For a Position on Any Railroad in

Canada.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The Toronto legislature adjourned last night and in its closing hours passed a bill providing that no persons shall be employed in the construction of railroad lines in Ontario who are subjects of any country which has an alien labor law which practically excludes Canadians from employment on public or other works therein. This means that Americans need not expect employment on Canadian railroads. The legislature also passed the timber regulations which require all saw-logs cut in Ontario hereafter to be made into lumber in Canada.

A Bag of Virgin Gold

is among the possibilities of mining at Klondike. "This too late